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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light variable or SW winds. Long fair periods and scattered showers.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1003.6 mbs, 29.84 in. Temperature, 87.5 deg. F. Dew point, 78 deg. F. Relative humidity, 77%. Wind direction, West. Wind force, 5 knots. Low water, 2 ft. 8 in. at 9.40 a.m. High water, 4 ft. 3 in. at 5.45 a.m. (Saturday).

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REDS SOUTHWARD MARCH

Students May Join In

Shanghai, June 17.—From 6,000 to 8,000 students may participate in the southward drive of the People's Liberation Army, it was declared at a general meeting of the Shanghai Students' Federation yesterday.

The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 delegates of student bodies in the city's 207 schools.

Addressing the students, Mr. Sung Jen-chu, Chairman of the National Military Control Commission, said that although China's revolution is nearing completion after more than 20 years of hard struggle, between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 people in the South and South-West and North-West Provinces have not yet been emancipated.

The People's Liberation Army is still marching on until all Chinese people are liberated, he asserted.

Students and labourers may also form a "Southward March Unit" to go hand-in-hand with the Army in order to hasten the conclusion of the revolution, the official said.

Mr. Chang Yu-ming, Chairman of the Federation, then reported that there are at present the following openings for students: 6,000 to 8,000 members of a Southward Working Corps, 5,000 members of an East China Zone Headquarters, 400 members for foreign service, 100 members for general cultural activities and 100 members for cultural work in Shanghai.

Outlining the students' movement in future, Mr. Chang said that its programme would aim, firstly at uprooting remnant reactionary influences; secondly, organising the masses and ensuring the fruits of the fighting; thirdly, helping to complete take-over work.

Meanwhile, according to a plan of the Bureau of Education, the English language will be omitted from the curriculum of local Chinese middle schools beginning with the next semester. The subject will be made an elective course in high middle schools.—Reuter.

Ceylon Wants Irish Sweep

Colombo, Ceylon, June 16.—Ceylon is to ask the Irish Hospitals Trust how a sweepstake in aid of hospitals could be organised in Ceylon, according to a Government spokesman here.

Usually reliable sources said that a hospital sweep for Ceylon was discussed by the Government Parliamentary Party, and the Director of Medical Services has been asked to prepare a scheme for the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Yangtse Safe For Navigation

Shanghai, June 17.—The Yangtze estuary is safe for navigation. This is according to an unofficial report received here last night from the Pilot Investigation Mission which left in two shallow draught vessels yesterday to investigate conditions at the mouth of the Yangtze.

According to the North China Daily News the Mission has reported that as the result of a number of runs by the two vessels everything appeared to be satisfactory.

Official confirmation of the information will re-open Shanghai harbour which has been paralysed for eight days to shipping.

Butterfield & Swire intimated that they would make an attempt to despatch their ship Shenkang by tomorrow afternoon while the United States Lines declared that the China Victory was ready to sail as soon as they received word that it was safe to do so.

The Shenkang was to have left on June 9 for Hongkong with some 300 Chinese and seven foreign passengers but cancelled the departure at the last minute on receipt of a report that Nationalist warships might have mined the Yangtze River mouth.—Reuter.

Big Four Sit Until Dawn This Morning NEXT MEETING TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

Paris, June 17.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers were reported today to have decided to recess the conference until 2.30 p.m. GMT Sunday.

The Foreign Ministers, weary from hours of debate and hard bargaining, tried desperately early today to reach a working agreement on Germany and Austria before dawn. After sitting for five hours late on Thursday they resumed secret talks at 11 p.m. (Paris time) and continued into the early morning hours.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, planned to leave for Luxembourg at 9 a.m. GMT. The Americans and French leaned more to a possible weekend recess and nobody was willing to take the blame for ending the conference while any hope remained.

It was their first after-dinner meeting.

The most troublesome aspect of the Austrian problem confronting the Ministers at their midnight session was German Soviet Union, Austria claimed by the two other main points at issue—Yugoslav territorial claims and reparations—were practically settled.

It was recalled that the problem of German assets embraces Danubian shipping and navigation facilities, Soviet participation in the exploitation of Austrian oil-fields, and the amount payable by Austria in settlement of Soviet claims to German assets.

Before the "Big Four" gathered again for the after-dinner closed session, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the British Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, was asked if there had been any agreement.

"Well, there is always something agreed," he said.

Western officials last night remained confident that the four Foreign Ministers would reach a double agreement on the Austrian treaty and a modus vivendi in Germany.

Asked as to what the Ministers were discussing, a French official replied, "They are discussing everything."

An authoritative French source, making a general reference to the two questions now being debated but without referring specifically to today's session, said that there had been "definite progress" on Germany and that a limited agreement on Berlin and East-West trade was also "definite." The Austrian treaty would be "greatly advanced" when the conference resumed, this source added.—United Press and Reuter.

Heat Wave Causes Thirty Deaths

New York, June 16.—Hot and humid weather in the eastern United States was estimated today to have caused the deaths of 30 people in the past five days. The perils of forest fire increased in the New England States as the drought continued. Smoking and fire-making has been banned in some woodlands.

The Weather Bureau in Chicago said that there was no sign of rain to break the dry spell.—Reuter.

Railway Crisis Ends

MEN DROP THEIR COMPLAINT

London, June 16.—Britain's railway crisis ended tonight when engine drivers and firemen on the London to Scotland routes decided to drop their opposition to terms of duty forcing them to sleep away from home.

The Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, which opened here today, however, directed the Executive of their union to negotiate with the Railway authorities to have the unnecessary lodging turns ended.

The Conference, representing 400,000 members, decided by a narrow majority to rescind a four-year old decision that it was opposed, on principle, to all lodging turns—duties involving nights spent away from home.

Until now, the intransigent opposition of the National Union of Railwaymen to lodging turns had been blamed for the strikes staged by locomotive crews at many depots between London and Edinburgh.

"Authorities warned" before the NUR Conference decision, however, delegates represented the men who have staged the live successive Sunday strikes decided to recommend normal working this weekend, but they threatened to repeat the strikes if the Railway authorities do not remove the grievances which caused them—the introduction of unscheduled increasing the "lodging turns."

This means that plans to speed up long distance trains will still be obstructed.

The delegates called for a "disciplinary return to duty" to demonstrate continued solidarity.

The President of one of the unions involved, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, commented: "We feel confident that there will be a substantial return to work on Sunday."

The 400,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen is believed by some delegates to the Conference to be wanting a decision to launch a nationwide slow-down movement on the Railways if the wage claim was not met by July 4.

A NEW CLOUD
The dispute with the Railway authorities is over the demand for wage increases of 10 shillings weekly. The negotiations on the wage claims were broken off last week because it alleged that the NUR was not giving full co-operation in ending the Sunday strikes.

A substantial return to work this weekend will leave the way open for a resumption of the negotiations early next week.

A new cloud appeared on the horizon tonight with a threat by more than 8,000 power station workers to plunge London into darkness and stop electric-powered buses by a strike.

The men complain that a new agreement, signed by their trade union, will mean that they earn less than their London president, Mr. Frank Souther, expressed his confidence to night that the strike would not materialise, adding that the threat arose from a misunderstanding of the new agreement.

"No worker within the industry will receive a reduction due to the recent negotiations, and workers on a bare 48-hour week will gain," he said.—Reuter.

17 'HONGKONG WIVES' DEFY WAR OFFICE

Refuse To Quit Quarters After Husbands Leave For Colony

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

There can be few things in the world more depressing than an empty barrack. The soldiers left behind to do the daily chores go about their tasks with the air of somnambulists. A dog walks miserably into a barrack hut, looks around for a friend who isn't there. A lawn mower whirs somewhere in the distance.

That is how I found Glen Parva Barracks—deserted since the men of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment left for Hongkong. Outwardly, it seems that all is quiet behind the red brick, hundred-year-old walls of these barracks.

Here at Glen Parva seventeen women have staged a sit-down strike in the married quarters, in open defiance of War office orders. And on the outcome of this strike might well depend the whole future of the Army's separated families.

It all began a week after the Royal Leicesters left Glen Parva for Hongkong. Seventeen wives and thirty-five children were left behind in the "married quarters." The first pangs of separation had passed and life had settled down to its usual routine.

Then one morning the seventeen wives received orders to quit their quarters. It was all strictly legal and above board. It was Army policy, the letters pointed out, to move families out of "married quarters" as soon as their menfolk were posted. Alternative accommodation would be found for the displaced families if they wanted it, and they would realise that there were other soldiers' families in the district who had been separated for a long time and were waiting to move into the vacated quarters.

The wives talked it over. They talked it over for a long time—and then made their decision: they would move on one condition—that they were sent to Hongkong to join their husbands.

"Impossible," said the War Office. "It would upset our whole shipping arrangements."

"WE STAY HERE!"

"Very well," said the wives. "We stay here!"

The newspapers nicknamed the seventeen sit-down strikers "The Hongkong Wives." The Army was sympathetic but adamant. The wives were given until last week to make up their minds whether they would find their own accommodation or go to an Army families' hostel near Hull.

The wives began to waver. Their menfolk, somewhere on the high seas, had not begun to arrive yet. So the women asked for an extension of time to allow them to hear their husbands' views on the matter. The Army patiently extended their "ultimatum" until June 14.

Meanwhile, the military authorities, anxious to avoid a first-class scandal, decided that it might help the wives to a favourable decision if they sent two of them to the families' hostel near Hull to see for themselves.

But by this time the wives were being backed up by public opinion. They received letters from British soldiers all over England—and even from Germany—begging them not to give in. The ex-commandant of a families' hostel similar to the one near Hull wired the strikers: "net-to-accept the Army's offer."

What was the woman who had stayed in a families' hostel wrote a long and none too savoury description of conditions there.

THE SAME THING
The "Hongkong wives" have been offered accommodation at Tranby Croft but they are quite free to make their own arrangements if they are able to do so. The Army has ordered them out of Glen Parva; it has not ordered them to move to Tranby Croft.

But, in effect, it amounts to the same thing, because, although furnished rooms are not especially difficult to find in Tranby Croft, they are quite free to make their own arrangements if they are able to do so. The Army has ordered them out of Glen Parva; it has not ordered them to move to Tranby Croft.

THE WIVES' REACTION TO THIS SYSTEM
The wives' reaction to this system was summed up by Mrs. Cumbley, who said, "I object to being valued at a certain number of points, as if I were a can of beans. The Army is trying to ration marriage. They allow you to spend a certain time together with your husband, and when you've had your quota you go under the counter until you have enough points to come out again and rejoin your husband."

The Army's trump card is the argument that while the Glen Parva wives continue to occupy the "married quarters" they are preventing other Army families from enjoying a spell of home life together. And, anyway, the Army points out, the women knew they would be asked to move when their husbands were posted.

Meanwhile, the nation awaits the outcome of the strike with rapt interest. The Army stands to lose either way. If they back down, a howl will go up from all soldiers' wives who are awaiting passages to rejoin their husbands; if they enforce their eviction notices, public opinion will condemn their action. Their only hope is that the wives might change their minds and "go quietly." But after speaking to these women I came away with the impression that that would be the last thing they were likely to do.

BANK ROBBERY
Birmingham, June 16.—Three gunmen escaped with about \$40,000 today in a daylight robbery of a branch of the First National Bank here.—United Press.

Menzies Backs Australia's Immigration Policy

Canberra, June 16.—Australia's immigration policy, "viewed in practical terms, is unquestionably just and proper," the Opposition leader, Mr. Menzies, said in the House of Representatives tonight.

Mr. Menzies, who was speaking on a Bill amending the immigration legislation and on the "Wartime Refugees Removal Bill," said: "The policy is based primarily on the broad consideration of race, but he added: 'Not of racial superiority, which is an absurd and offensive notion, but of assimilability of race.'"

Mr. Menzies said that "experience in other countries show that where basically different races live side by side, grave problems arise." He added that the South African example is an eloquent one, which deserves close study.

Mr. Menzies said that the Opposition parties supported Australia's immigration policy as completely as did the Labour Party. He said that the declared attitude of the immigration authorities was:

"There are already 370 people living in the South African Republic together in a new town. Ration books are taken away so there is no chance of getting any 'extras' and children over the age of one year are expected to eat the same as grown-ups. Can you imagine a year-old baby eating black pudding for breakfast?"

EDITORIAL

Russia Caught In A Dilemma

AS the Council of Foreign Ministers "drags its slow length along," the dilemma of the Soviet policy becomes more and more apparent. Until the last few months, the "course" to be followed in Germany had seemed clear enough. It is no longer so. There are doubts and anxieties in the Kremlin. One of the earliest Bolshevik aims had been to bring about a Communist revolution in Germany. That was to be the next step after the Russian Revolution. A Soviet Germany with its great wealth of industrial potential and technical skill would be a reinforcement of the "Soviet camp" so tremendous that it would change the whole balance of European power and bring the Sovietisation of the whole continent within the range of immediate possibility. That vision faded after 1923. The policy of fomenting a German revolution was replaced by a policy of an entente between the Communist Russia and the capitalist Germany—the policy first of Kappeler, then of the Hitler-Stalin alliance of 1939. But in 1945 it became possible again to think of a Communist Germany closely linked with, even part of, the Soviet Union. That required two things. First, the Germans must be brought to regard the Soviet Union as their friend and protector and the Western democracies as their enemies and oppressors. Secondly, there must be created in the Eastern Zone a strong and well organised German regime under effective Communist control which would, when the time came, when the Allied armies withdrew, be able to seize power in all Germany. There were indeed difficulties. It was hard to win German friendship and at the same time, take a vast toll of reparations from the country; and Russia was in desperate need both of capital equipment and of consumer goods. But the policy was followed as consistently as possible. Mr. Molotov became the champion of German unity. The German Communists were encouraged to be ardent German nationalists. The "Warrior Programme" and "The People's Assembly" were the formal expressions of

the plan. German nationalism was to be (like "Colonial nationalism" elsewhere) the instrument of a Communist revolution and of Soviet Imperialism. It was all very orthodox and "correct." But then came the disturbing factors giving rise to doubt and hesitation. One was the growing fear that a Germany liberated from the Allied occupation and control might not so easily be brought to accept the Communist regime. It might on the contrary, reject Communist leadership, establish a "Western" democracy, and link itself not with the East but with the West. That was one disturbing thought. The other has been sharply stimulated by the shock of Tito's behaviour in Yugoslavia. The German Communists have been encouraged to be nationalist. Might they not become "Titists" also, accepting Communism but rejecting the supremacy of Moscow and the supremacy of Stalin? The Russians have a deep suspicion that all the Germans even the Communist Germans, regard themselves as superior to the Slavs. Might not a strong and unified Communist Germany refuse the Russian hegemony, challenge Russia—and Stalin—for the leadership of a Communist world? That permanent Russian inferiority complex vis-a-vis the Germans has reasserted itself. In something not far from panic the Soviet policy has been violently changed. Instead of a strong and centralised German Government Mr. Vyshinsky has suddenly demanded indefinite continuation of complete four-power control. He will have only German administrative organs, and these entirely subject to orders. Even in Berlin he would keep the German Municipality in strict subservience to the Allied Kommandatura; and the Kommandatura must be subject to the Soviet veto. Stalin, after his long wooing of the Germans, has suddenly become afraid of them. And yet he is in a dilemma. For the new policy once it is understood in Germany is going to offend and alienate even the German Communists except for those whose sycophancy is unshakable.

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PLENTY OF RICE FOR SHANGHAI

San Francisco, June 16.—Big stocks of rice are being built up in Shanghai as the result of an uninterrupted flow of supplies reaching the city from inland sources, according to a Peking Radio statement.

This said that 12,000 tons of rice have reached the city during the last 10 days, and that a further 40,000 tons are due before the end of June.

Coal, salt and cooking oil were also reaching Shanghai from North and Central China, the Radio said.

The statement followed reports that China's largest port was threatened with a blockade because of a mine scare.

The Whangpoo River has been closed to shipping since it was reported a week ago that Nationalist warships were patrolling the mouth of the Yangtze River and that mines had been laid in the south channel.—Reuter.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

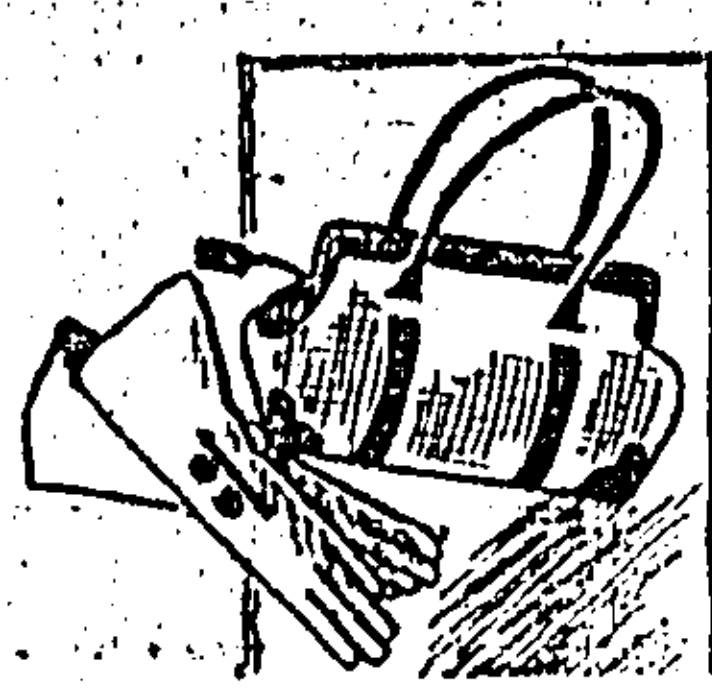
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Summer Accessories



MANY accessories are available now to dress up or complement outfits old or new. Linen and calf is a handbag combination frequently encountered these days and of increasing importance as summer handbags are shown. This satchel is of wheat brown calf. A tubular brown calf handle slips through slits of the fabric, and the entire bag is calf lined. The gloves are of wheat coloured calf skin with brown trim and buttons.

ADVICE ON HERBS

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY

NEW YORK—When John Warren Weiss wants to criticize a woman's cooking, he just shrugs his shoulders and calls her a "salt and pepper cook."

That, to a herb man, is the most scathing comment to be made about a cook.

Weiss is of the third generation of his family to be in the herb business. He has a tiny shop just off Third Avenue, which he calls "Old Homestead Herbs." It's so jammed with bottles and jars of herbs that there's barely room to stand.

He says he has more than a thousand varieties in the shop — the biggest assortment in the United States. And while he doesn't expect every woman to be familiar with a thousand different herbs, still he leaves no doubt that every kitchen should be equipped with at least ten.

Savoury A Must

"Imagine," he says, "anyone making dressing without summer savoury?" That is one of the ten herbs on his "must" list. The other nine are chervil, oregano, sweet basil, sweet marjoram, fennel, thyme, tarragon, sarsaparilla and Roman camomile.

Camomile, says Weiss, is a flower used by the country's finest chefs in such dishes as sauerkraut and broccoli to reduce the odour yet retain all the flavour.

Weiss does some cooking and baking in his own home, but he hates to be pinned down to recipes. He uses herbs in practically everything. Sweet basil, tarragon and chervil are three of his favourites. He calls them "French tarragon" and uses it mainly in meats and sauces. Sweet basil he lists as an essential in spaghetti sauce. "It's the secret of fine Italian chefs," he says.

Vitamins Added

Besides improving the flavour of vegetables, herbs add to the vitamin content. A little spinach powder added to fresh spinach, for instance, will help replace any vitamins lost by improper growing or careless handling.

Here are some suggestions for using herbs in a meal of roast lamb, from the cook book author Florence Brobeck. The herbs are added to the roast in the basting liquid. — United Press.

Gay Plumage For The American Male

New York. Men are standing in line in New York to buy loud shirts. A pink shirt is about the hottest thing in men's wear since Adam retired behind a fig leaf.

It's more than a trend. It's a situation. There's no doubt left that the American male is having a brain-storm about clothes. Some 300 clothing manufacturers met here recently to decide what to do about it.

Now watch out. The trouser cuff which dropped two inches in 1923, to hide the ankle, and was never able to get up after the depression, may start skittering up the shank like a window curtain at the whim of "fashion."

All this, Miss Renee Nell, a consulting psychoanalyst says, is a healthy situation. "It shows Americans have a feeling of security. It is only people who feel inferior who like to walk around with guns and show off with big words," she said. "It is a sign that man is becoming more sure of himself as a man and he doesn't have to demonstrate it."

Basic Beauty Plus



WHITE SHEER is used for this blouse which is a perfect complement to a tailored suit. Cut on classic lines it is smart and yet simple. Details include a small collar and revers above the band of horizontal folds across the bust and concealed fastenings. Tan capelet gloves also suit companions, have a draped tab on the cufflet cuff trimmed with two black buttons and black saddle stitching. The cocoa brown calf bracelet pump is nice for dresses or suits and has a scalloped edge around the front of the vamp.

THIS YEAR THE basic frocks are so pretty that they do not require much dressing up except when one wants to give the costume quite a different appearance. This one, in navy blue crepe, is cut on easy, wearable lines. It has a cuffed collar set off the deep V open neckline. The sleeves are short and flared and the bodice is buttoned in front above a swathed waistline. The skirt has an inverted pleat centre front, and a gored back.

Acne and The Teen-ager

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

ACNE is a disease of the skin which frequently accompanies the process of growing up. It is not due to neglect of cleanliness and there is nothing shameful about it. If mothers only understood this, many a teen-ager would escape the unjust censure which is so often added to his other troubles. These, alone, are hard enough to put up with; including as they do blackheads, oily skin, enlarged pores and pimples. Many teen-agers with this condition are further annoyed by oily, stringy hair, and excessive quantities of dandruff.

Number of Factors

Unfortunately, we do not know the exact cause of acne, but it seems that a large number of factors may be involved. For example, there may be some glandular disturbance, particularly in those internal secretions which affect the skin. Diet, injuries to the skin, and the wrong type of cosmetics may also contribute to the development of acne.

According to Dr. Lester Hollander, the treatment for acne should include surgery, X-ray, proper cleanliness and the application of sulphur to the skin. In carrying out the surgery, the patient lies down and his face is carefully washed with a liquid cream, which is wiped

off thoroughly. Then, the face is washed again, this time with liquid soap. Next, the physician removes all the blackheads which are visible, using a special instrument called a blackhead extractor. It is important that all of the blackheads be squeezed out since, if any of the material is left behind, a pimple will form.

If this has formed in the pimple, these are cut open with a knife and the material contained within is gently pressed out. Following this treatment, the face is again washed with liquid soap and water and a sulphur-containing cream is put on.

The foregoing procedure is carried out once a week for from three to four weeks, and thereafter once every two weeks or once a month as the need arises.

Another Treatment

To decrease the activities of the fat glands, X-ray treatments are helpful. Of course, these must be carefully carried out by an expert. The patient is instructed to cleanse his face thoroughly on arising, on returning from school, and on retiring. This consists of applying a soft skin oil or cream, thorough drying and wiping, washing in soap and water, and drying. Before retiring, a lotion containing sulphur is used.

It is important that acne be treated by a physician and that the treatment be thoroughly carried out.

A Different Jennifer

By RALPH DIGHTON

HOLLYWOOD. — Jennifer Jones, Pedro Armendariz and Gilbert Roland give the best performance of their careers in "We Were Strangers," a story of revolution in Cuba.

Not even in "Song of Bernadette," for which she won an academy award, was Miss Jones as subtle as she is in "We Were Strangers." She looks so much like a Spanish girl in this adaptation of the Robert Siodmark novel, "Tough Sketch," that one almost believes she is viewing a new star.

No Make-Up

Without makeup or artifice, she alters her face and figure so completely as to be almost unrecognizable.

Pedro Armendariz has given many fine performances in American films. Unfortunately, few have permitted him to do anything but shout and bluster. In this movie, however, he is given enough freedom to bring his unquestioned talent to the fore.

Armendariz is a secret investigator for the dictator of Cuba. He hounds Miss Jones and her pseudo-American sweetheart (John Garfield) with treacherous savagery. But "not since Ronald Reagan's 'Behold the Woman' many years ago has any screen villain been so pungent as Armendariz in his love with Jennifer. — Associated Press.

If You Sew With Nylon Thread

A TECHNICAL research director of a manufacturing company in the States threads, offers some tips to home sewers using nylon thread.

"Nylon thread requires less tension than cotton due to its uniformity of size and smooth finish. A stiffer tension prevents the thread from stretching while being sewn. Nylon thread has suitable elasticity and is a great asset in offsetting breaking of threads where fabrics are of an elastic nature. If fabrics are stretched and the thread has not enough elasticity to go part or whole way, naturally this thread will break.

Finer Needle Used: "The desirable qualities of nylon sewing thread are elasticity, great strength and toughness, low moisture absorbency, and cannot be attacked by perspiration. Stronger seams can be obtained by using nylon thread, as strength for strength it is much finer than cotton. This allows a finer needle to be used.

"Some difficulty will be experienced when threading needles with nylon thread unless ends of thread are cut clean then flattened before putting through eye of needle. If nylon thread is twisted, the same as is usually done with cotton, a brush-like tool will form on nylon thread which becomes bigger than the eye of needle and is the cause of the difficulty mentioned. If the few remarks above are followed, the troubles will disappear."

How to Prevent Moth Damage

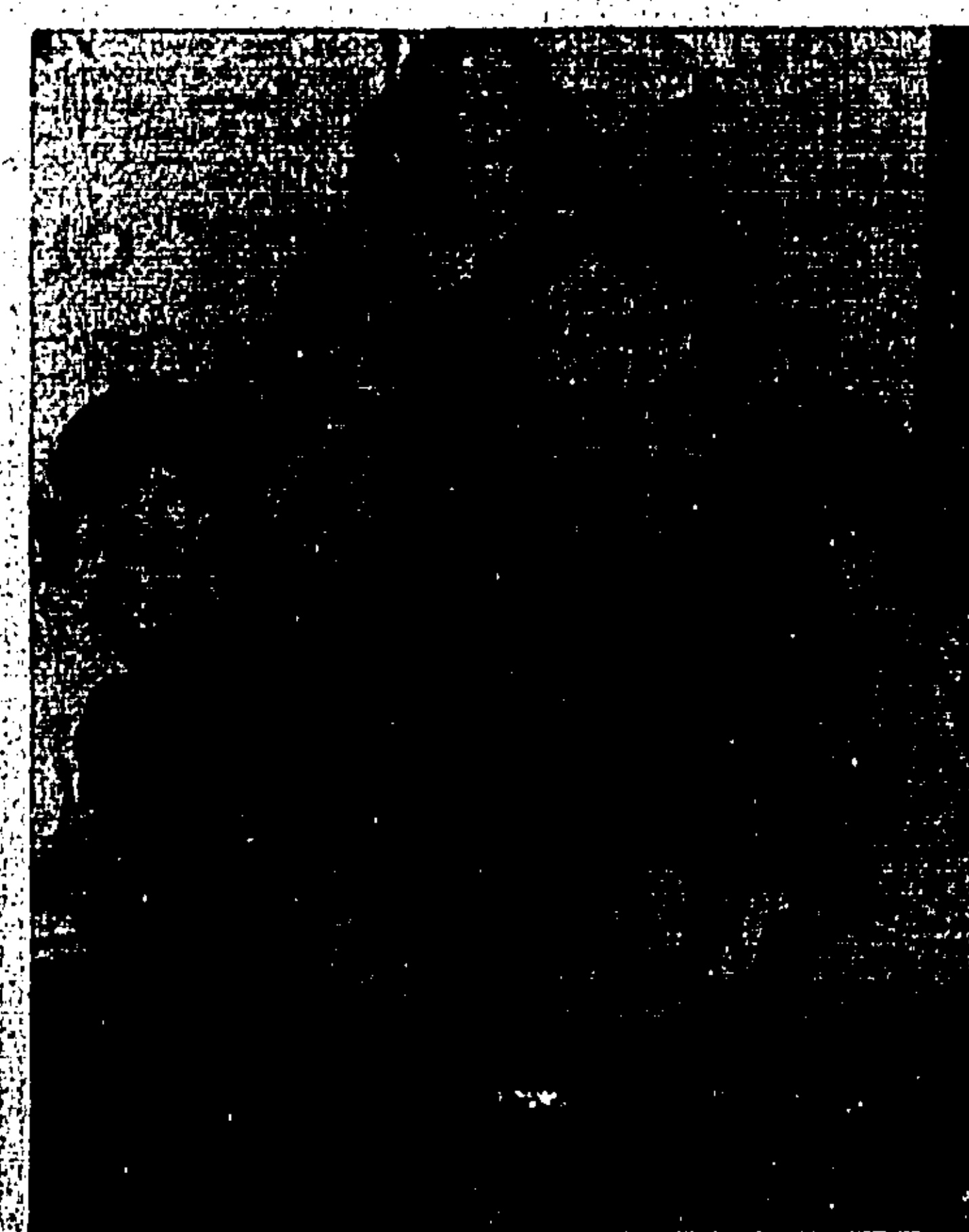
By ELEANOR ROSS

IF you haven't stored away all your winter things and put under way a high-powered programme of moth-control, get busy right away, for it is almost past high time.

To some people the onset of summer means their country cottage, a trip abroad, an exciting vacation. But, to the majority of housewives, it means the opening of the annual offensive against that menace, the moth. It means washing or having dry-cleaned every item to be stored, quite a task itself. It means being on guard that the moths don't get a chance to do their stuff on rugs or upholstered pieces or the opportunity to start a family in clothes closets. In short, it means work and vigilance.

Clothes that are to be stored in trunks should have about two pounds of crystals put with them. Every item should be fine when it is broiled with slices of onion and served with lemon as a hot hors d'oeuvre. "And do you remember the rivet soup, Chef?" "Ah, oui, what a substantial soup! The rivets are like little snowflake dumplings. They remind me of the soup garnishes used in the old country." "And the beef steaks, Madame." "Never mind that, Chef—instead let's talk about those fine fresh ham steaks." "Ah... those ham steaks, cut an inch thick..." "Make it half an inch, Chef, be kind to the budget." "Very well, Madame, if you insist. But in that case I shall not salute them. I shall make them tender by baking in milk."

HEAD SURGEON



Eighty-year-old Mrs. Babie Willis, "Head Surgeon" of a Memphis, Tennessee, doll hospital has no plans for retiring as customers keep bringing dolls to her to be mended. (AP Wirephoto)

You Must Be Dainty Always



After your bath, dust on fragrant powder with a little brush that has the powder right in the handle. It sits through the brush as you use it.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SAY that a woman is dainty and you have paid her a pretty compliment. To be dainty, a woman must not stint on the time spent in personal grooming. Scrupulous cleanliness is the first law of beauty, so she must have her daily bath and not rush it, be fussy about her garments, see to every little detail. It is the woman who has a crisp, freshly washed look who is a pleasure to the eye. Her hair is soft and shining; the shampoo date is never postponed.

Of the daily bath she makes a ritual. No hopping in and out of the tub for her with a few whisks of the wash cloth. First she washes her face in the bowl, rinses and dries it, applies a thin cream that remains on during the tubbing. Oil and moist heat make a grand combination for creating softness of the facial covering. It imparts pleasing colouring to the complexion. One of her pet grooming items is a brush of firm, heavy bristles that do not mat when she uses it. She fluffs up a pretty compliment. To be dainty, a woman must not stint on the time spent in personal grooming. Scrupulous cleanliness is the first law of beauty, so she must have her daily bath and not rush it, be fussy about her garments, see to every little detail. It is the woman who has a crisp, freshly washed look who is a pleasure to the eye. Her hair is soft and shining; the shampoo date is never postponed.

She goes the limit with bath aids, throwing fragrant salts into the water to soften it. After the scrubbing in the tub she has an exhilarating shower, gradually cooling the water. One of her special extravaganzas consists of large Turkish towels that take hold with a sting, bring a quick reaction of the blood streams.

The final flourish is a friction with a scented tonic, compounded especially for the purpose. It keeps the skin surface soft and smooth, is death on those little red points that we call goose flesh. They often appear on the arms and legs and are no beauty bargains.

Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Smoked Fish Is A Nice Appetiser

SMOKED fish is excellent as a cold appetiser, and also fine when it is broiled with slices of onion and served with lemon as a hot hors d'oeuvre. "And do you remember the rivet soup, Chef?" "Ah, oui, what a substantial soup! The rivets are like little snowflake dumplings. They remind me of the soup garnishes used in the old country." "And the beef steaks, Madame." "Never mind that, Chef—instead let's talk about those fine fresh ham steaks." "Ah... those ham steaks, cut an inch thick..." "Make it half an inch, Chef, be kind to the budget." "Very well, Madame, if you insist. But in that case I shall not salute them. I shall make them tender by baking in milk."

Baked Fresh Ham Steaks
For four persons buy from 1 to 1½ lbs. of fresh ham steak cut very thin. Divide into 4 portions. Brush with a little table mustard; then sprinkle lightly with flour, using 1½ tsp. Place in an oiled pan and bake in a hot oven, 400° F., until beginning to brown. Then pour in equal parts of water and skimmed milk to almost half cover (or use reconstituted dried skimmed milk). Reduce the heat to 350° F. and continue to bake, until the steaks are tender, about 30 min. longer.

Chicago Fried Potatoes
Select large white potatoes. Peel and cut in lengthwise slices ¼ in. thick. Slowly fry in vegetable oil or lard deep enough to cover them, and not less than 1½ in. deep. When done they should be pale golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper and dust sparingly with salt.

Apple Scotch Pie
First line a 9" pie plate with piecrust. Next peel, core and slice 6 good-sized tart apples. Now mix together ¾ c. brown sugar, 1 c. water or apple juice, and ¼ tsp. vinegar, and bring to boiling point. Add the apples and simmer until tender, about 15 min. Then cool. Next mix together ¼ c. flour, ¼ tsp. salt, and an additional ¼ c. brown sugar. Add the juice from the cooked apples and cook until thick. Add 1, then 2, then 3, then 4, then 5, then 6, then 7, then 8, then 9, then 10, then 11, then 12, then 13, then 14, then 15, then 16, then 17, then 18, then 19, then 20, then 21, then 22, then 23, then 24, then 25, then 26, then 27, then 28, then 29, then 30, then 31, then 32, then 33, then 34, then 35, then 36, then 37, then 38, then 39, then 40, then 41, then 42, then 43, then 44, then 45, then 46, then 47, then 48, then 49, then 50, then 51, then 52, then 53, then 54, then 55, then 56, then 57, then 58, then 59, then 60, then 61, then 62, then 63, then 64, then 65, then 66, then 67, then 68, then 69, then 70, then 71, then 72, then 73, then 74, then 75, then 76, then 77, then 78, then 79, then 80, then 81, then 82, then 83, then 84, then 85, then 86, then 87, then 88, then 89, then 90, then 91, then 92, then 93, then 94, then 95, then 96, then 97, then 98, then 99, then 100, then 101, then 102, then 103, then 104, then 105, then 106, then 107, then 108, then 109, then 110, then 111, 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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



REVIVING OLD RIVER DAYS—The Homestead, a gallant old paddle steamer, noses out the William Larimer Jones in a colourful race over the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. The race was the first of its kind held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 21 years and climaxed a series of events held in the city's Welcome Week celebration. The loser is closest to the camera.



LONG AGO—Troy Brown cuddles up to a dinosaur model of one of Arizona's prehistoric citizens near Phoenix. An Indian camp-site, dating back to about 500 AD, has been discovered in the region.



SEEKING GOOD HEALTH—Dickie Riedel, left, son of the famous endurance flyer Dick Riedel, takes a few steps in the therapeutic pool of the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Physiotherapist Dick Hilbreth is giving the stricken youngster treatment for arthritis.



MEXICAN FASHIONS—Modern versions of authentic Mexican motifs are shown in these models. Maya Jungle, left, is a hand-printed costume in grey, white and black, inspired by the Huichol Indian garb. Symphony in Red is a cocktail ensemble with blouse embroidered by Indians, and stole draped into a turban.



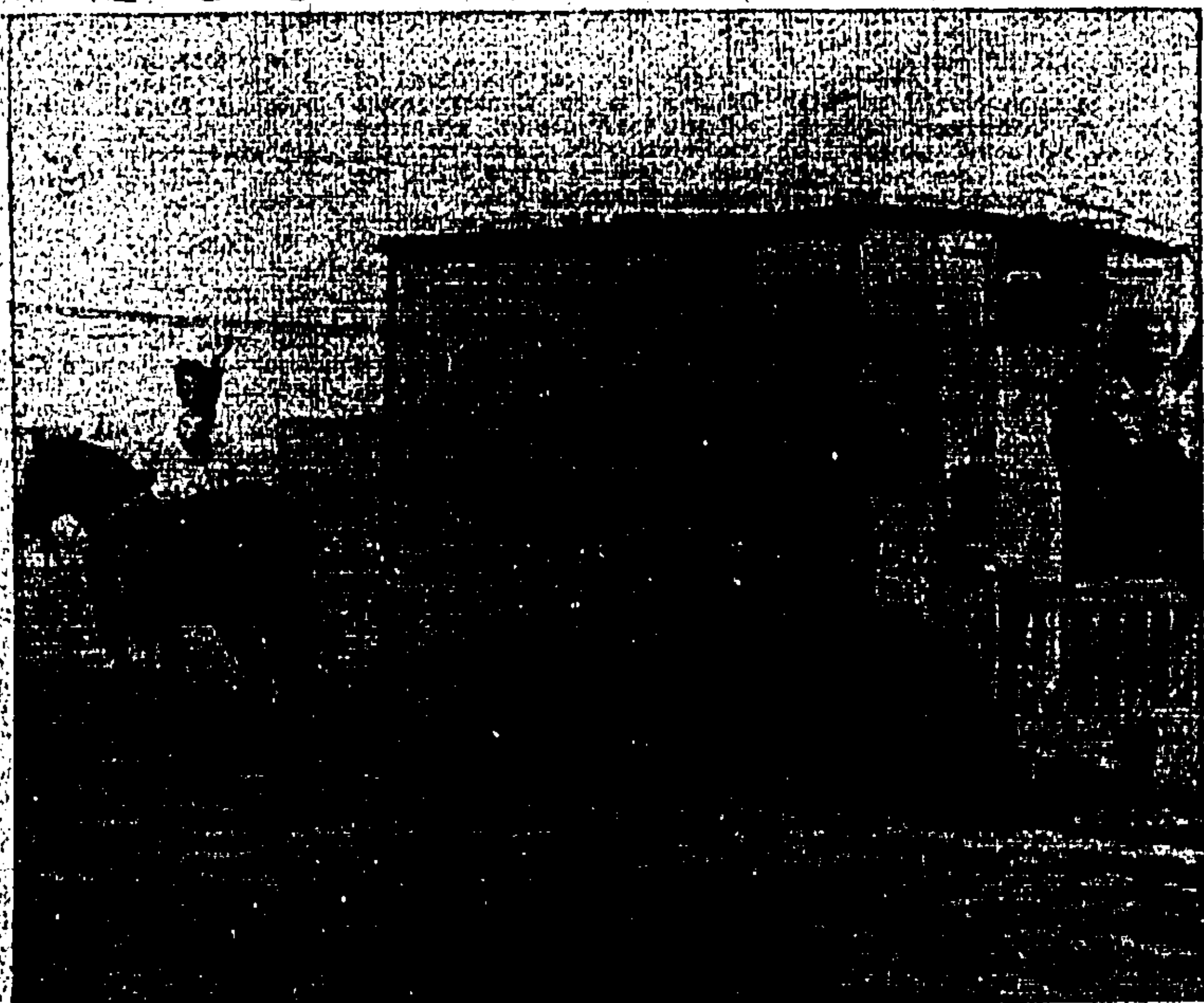
GOING AS GUEST—Leaving New York's LaGuardia Field for Paris, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., is greeted by hostess Alice Pearsall. Roosevelt is bound for Israel, where he will make a housing survey as a guest of the Israeli government.



OUTFIELD ERROR—When pilot Ed Lobdell, of Fargo, North Dakota, tried to land in the outfield of the Kansas City, Missouri, baseball park, his plane nosed over into a nearby schoolyard. Lobdell had run out of fuel. He escaped with minor injuries.



HOME AGAIN—Flora Lynn Greenberg, five, of San Antonio, Texas, arrives in New York on the liner DeGrasse with her doll and dog, Mike. With her mother, she had been to Casablanca.



DUTCH TREAT—These horse-drawn bathing huts have just made their debut at Scheveningen, Holland. They are complete with dressing room, snack bar and sleeping facilities, and can be rented by the hour, day or week, including the "one horse power" to pull them back and forth.



TAKING IT EMBURELY—Clem Shech, 19, left, and Bob Heise, 20, have set out from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to ride to King County, Texas—a distance of 1,500 miles. They hope to get there in about three months.

JOAN BLONDELL, glamorous star says, "Pink lipstick is the Hollywood craze and 'Pink Queen' is the perfect pink."

Tangee's NEW "PINK QUEEN"

Tangee's new "Pink Queen" is dazzling as a diamond. It's bright. It's light. It's fashion right. And, of course, like all Tangee seven super-shades, it goes on easier... stays on longer. Yes, "Pink Queen" is Tangee's pink of perfection! Treat yourself to the perfect pink lipstick shade today.

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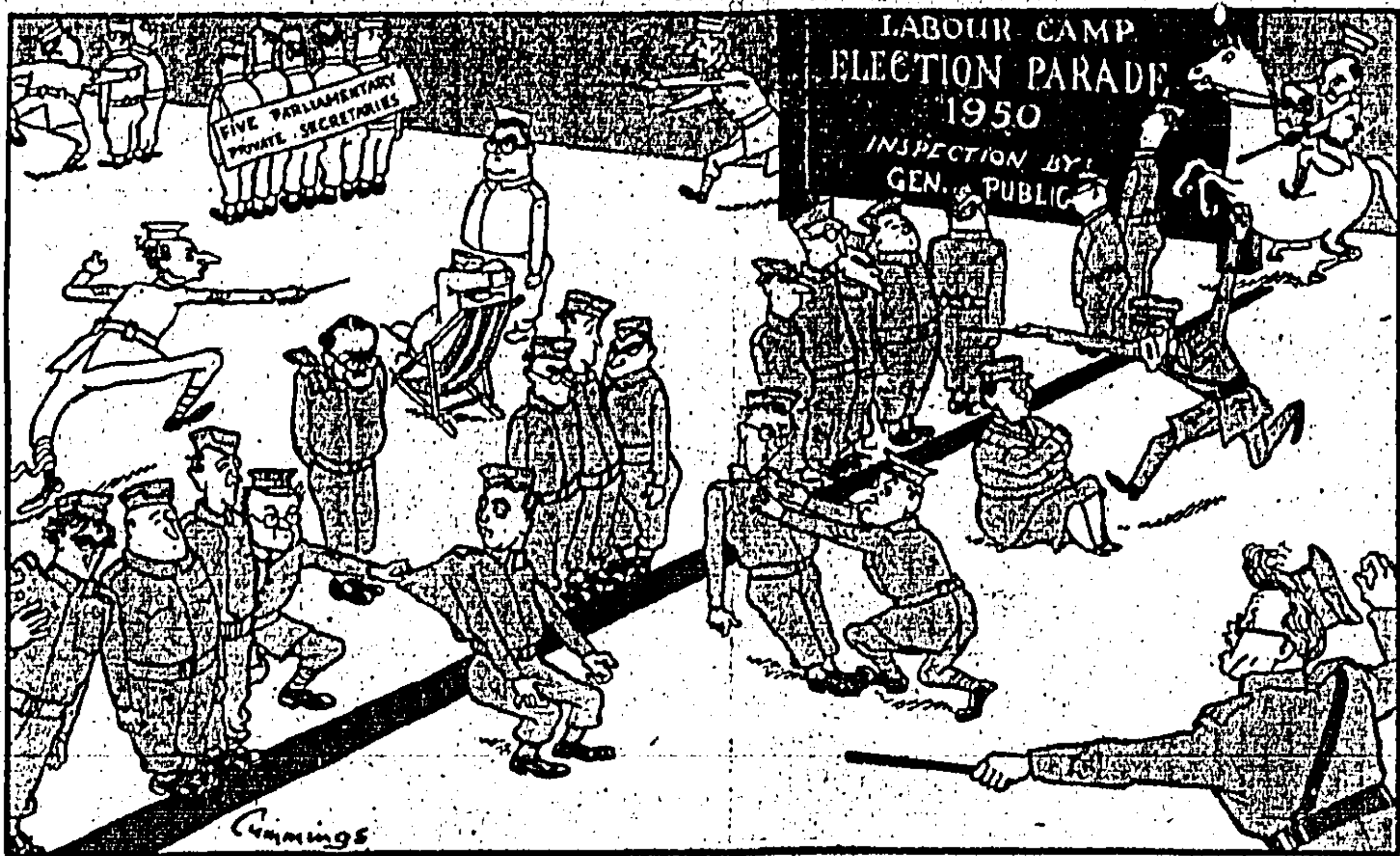
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London Express Service

Behind Ralph Bunche's Refusal Of A Job

NEW YORK. BETWEEN five and eight million pale-skinned Negroes—out of America's 14,500,000 Negroes—are living today in the United States as white people. And in this country where it is almost a crime to be born black, nearly 30,000 "pass" into the white community every year.

"Passing" is done mainly by white-skinned Negro men (best by those with Caucasoid strains) between the ages of 15 and 24.

The women apparently prefer to utilise the extra attractiveness of their white skins—lighter than the average sun-tanned American—by marrying into some economically superior level of Negro society.

'Passing' easy

AND "passing" is easy. Mulattoes with as much as half of Negro blood (though one-eighth is more usual) are going it. There isn't even any atavistic black baby to prevent it any more.

If one of the parents is white, the baby cannot be darker than the darkest parent. If they are both of Negro blood, the baby may be only slightly darker; but the chances are heavily against it.

It is illegal to "pass" in most States. Many who do, learn Spanish or another foreign language in order to escape detection. They know that the white Americans will then consider them merely as foreigners.

"Anyway, we don't all 'pass' completely," said a mulatto to me.

"From nine until five at my office job I'm a white man. At night, because my dash of Negro blood makes me one, I'm a Negro in my home. I'd never have got the job had I said I was a Negro."

Bad treatment

TREATMENT of the Negroes here is so flagrantly bad it is becoming an international scandal. Returning coloured soldiers say that even in their segregated Army life they found more equality in Britain.

Dr Ralph Bunche, the American who achieved fame as United Nations mediator in Palestine after the murder of Count Bernadotte, recently declined the offer of a post of Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.

He said that being a Negro he had no wish to expose his family to "the Jim Crow atmosphere of Washington," where race discrimination was rampant.

"We are treated like the Jews were in Germany," said a Harlem teacher interviewed.

"We are denied economic opportunity, prevented from voting by coercion, intimidation, and the poll-tax (cumulative fee of 7s. 6d. a year which we simply cannot afford), and now there is a

By Evelyn Webber

hideous new joke—the Southern law which insists that Negroes, mostly illiterate, must pass examinations before they can vote.

"The subject of the examination? The American Constitution."

Live in squalor

IN the cities throughout America Negroes are restricted by "gentlemen's agreements" to shantytowns, where they lived in miserable squalor. In the rural areas their housing is a degradation.

On trains and buses in many States they are isolated from the white population. They may not eat in the same places, and even are forced to walk in the gutter if the white man approaching on the pavement insists.

I asked a white New York lawyer why the Negro could not eat or sleep where he liked in these areas. He shrugged.

"I'll admit the federal laws grant equality to everyone," he said. "But they have to be interpreted differently in different places."

Here in New York there are secret restrictive hous-

"Negroes pay the same taxes as whites. But city authorities collect little rubbish in our 'black belts'."

The few rich and famous Negroes—American entertainers—suffer, too. Recently singer Lena Horne, who visited Britain in 1947 and stayed three weeks at a leading London hotel, was asked to leave a New York restaurant.

In the city's bars the Negro might be served—but his glass will be smashed in front of his face by the bartender as soon as he has finished his drink.

Employment ban

IN rural areas the Negro "school" is a broken-down old shack, equipped with a trestle table and benches, and torn, out-of-date school books long discarded by white children. Mostly it is situated miles from the Negro homes, with no transport provided, as for the whites.

The Negro child must walk barefoot as many as ten miles in all weathers to get there. And the one Negro teacher is required to fire the stove and clean and repair the school-house.

Most trade unions habitually exclude Negroes by tacit consent. When they are accepted union by-laws relegate them to an inferior status in segregated areas.

Fifty-one percent of America's factory owners refuse to employ them.

(London Express Service)

RESEARCH RESULTS PRAYERS KEPT TROOPS GOING

PRAYER helped more than anything else to keep American GI's fighting when the going was tough during World War II.

German weapons disclosed that the 88 mm. gun "seemed most frightening," followed by the dive bomber, the mortar, the horizontal bomber, and the light machine-gun.

That is the statement of the soldiers themselves, disclosed in one of the largest social science research projects in history.

The American soldier was typically without deep personal commitment to a war which he, nevertheless, accepted as unavoidable, the studies showed. He showed little positive concern with war aims but had a conviction that America was on the right side and, that the war was necessary.

OTHER BOOKS COMING

"The American Soldier: Adjustment During Army Life" and "The American Soldier: Combat and Its Aftermath" (Princeton University Press) are two new books. The first is a study of the soldier's adjustment to military life. The second is a study of the soldier's adjustment to combat. Both are the first half of a projected four-volume work based on data collected by the Information and Education Division of the U.S. Army and edited by a committee of the Social Science Research Council under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

One of the interesting studies is the "very resentful" attitude of ground combat troops towards rear echelons. Something of the bitterness felt toward soldiers still in the United States shows in the comments of a private in the South Pacific:

"Us guys over here that's left of the outfit are beat up with malaria and tropical ulcers. We should have a chance to breathe a little fresh air for a while. But I guess you better keep them USO boys back there or there won't be any USO. If we have to, we'll take another crack at the Japs. There is nothing to look forward to, anyway."—Unfiled Press.

IN TOUGH SPOT

"I sure prayed when I was in a tough spot," one combat veteran said. "I just asked the Old Man above to lead the way and take care of me. When I was hit in the leg, I asked the Old Man above to heal my leg. We had prayers sometimes before going into action. It helps a lot."

Second only to prayer as a source of support in combat was the thought "that you couldn't let the other men down." Closely related to that code of group loyalty was a sentiment of pride in outfit, the study reveals.

The combat study shows that there was little tendency among troops to deny their own fear reactions. In one survey among wounded combat veterans in the European theatre, 63 percent admitted having had at least one experience in combat in which they could not perform adequately because of intense fear.

NOT COWARD

Enlisted men with combat experience developed a "permissive attitude" toward fear in combat.

"The man who was visibly shaken by exposure to danger, who trembled violently and who burst out weeping like a baby was not regarded as a coward unless he made no apparent effort to stick out his job."

Studies among men who had been exposed to a variety of



HE FOLLOWED COLUMBUS

MR HAKON MIELCHE, 44-year-old Danish journalist, was despatched last August with this order: "Take this £12,000 yacht and do exactly what Columbus did when he discovered the New World in 1492."

Mr Mielche bought a cheap copy of Columbus's logbook, loaded up with 30,000ft. of colour movie film and 1,000 bottles of Danish beer, and set sail from Falos, Spain—just as Columbus did.

To make the business sound more authentic he changed the name of his British-built yacht from Monsoon to Santa Maria, and had two brothers in his crew of three—just as Columbus did.

In London Mr Mielche has paused on his way home by air from South Africa to tell the story of his four-month trip to his London publishers.

"Columbus was lucky," said Mr Mielche. "All he had to do was sail west until he hit something. We had to follow

his route exactly. His ship was bigger than our 60-footer, but we had an auxiliary motor. But then Columbus didn't have to apply for dollars. There was a lot of give-and-take in it."

First stop was the island of Gomera in the Canary group. All the local mayors presented the crew with dates, bananas, and a cask of water from the stream. Columbus used to do that.

In return Mr Mielche shared out some of his Danish beer. Columbus had passed off some cheap jewellery.

At the spot in mid-Atlantic where Columbus's crew was terrified by a sign in the sky, Mr Mielche saw a comet (probably the brilliant 1048K, sighted first in South Africa on November 1, 1948).

Where Columbus reported birds and driftwood Mr Mielche sighted them. "About the only thing we didn't have the same was mutiny. We knew where we were going," he said.

On the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas, Columbus had pulled a fast one on King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, said Mr Mielche.

He had promised them bodies of gold and diamonds for financing the trip, but found his first discovery was a bleak spot where only a few hundred pitiful Indians lived. Even coconuts would not grow.

At Cuba, Mr Mielche got a hero's welcome from the residents of Puerto Gibard. They have a standing argument with the town of Bahid Baria as to where Columbus landed.

"Ah, you call your ship Santa Maria and you come here first. You believe this is the place," they told him.

Mr Mielche thought it was the other way round, but the freedom of the town motto or less, depended on it, so he agreed.

(London Express Service)

NANCY

Quick Response

By Ernie Bushmiller



10-Year Sentence For "Despicable" Offence

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

Commenting that it was a "most despicable type of crime," Mr Justice Williams, in the Criminal Sessions this morning, passed sentence of 10 years on a Hakka, Law Kwai, alias Law Chung-hon, who pleaded guilty to uttering a letter demanding \$3,000 from Lau Choi-kwai in the New Territories on or about April 14, and possession of the letter.

SHOT BY GIRL FAN



EDDIE WAITKUS

Doctors' Verdict On Lovesick Attacker

Chicago, June 16.—The lovesick girl who shot baseball player Eddie Waitkus is probably a split personality whose "bad side" perverted her hero worship and drove her to attack him, mental doctors said today.

"The real me is the person who shot Waitkus," Ruth Steinhagen, 19, told psychiatrists. The case has spotlighted the existence of star-struck girls and the measures taken by major baseball clubs to protect their players from annoyance. Miss Steinhagen, a slim, attractive brunette, attempted to kill Waitkus even though she had never met him, and he did not know she existed. Psychiatrists said she wanted to destroy him because she could not have him, and there could be no happy solution of her wild infatuation for him.

On one side, Ruth was quiet and well-mannered. She was above average in high school and came from a comfortable, well-managed middle class home. On the other side, doctors said, she dreamed to extremes, and his dream world dominated her.

She spent hours mulling over scores of photographs of Waitkus, and once, when he passed near her in the street, she nearly fainted. Her mother, Mrs. Edith Steinhagen, said the girl had visited two psychiatrists for analysis of her emotions about Waitkus. They told her she must forget him and find other interests.

She finally left home and moved to a small room where she could be alone with Ed's pictures," her mother said. She got a job as a typist, and in her free hours set up a "Waitkus shrine" in her little room, decorating the walls with his pictures.

Sometimes the girl read books on psychiatry in an attempt to analyze her emotions. She was bored with single life, according to her statement to the police.

She wanted excitement and notoriety, and had intended to kill Waitkus, and then commit suicide to gain wide publicity. Most baseball clubs have private car parks for their players, to avoid the unwelcome attentions of girls, who hang about waiting for a glimpse of them. Some employ guards to keep the fans away from the players; all refuse to reveal their players' addresses and telephone numbers.—United Press.

Royal Couple For Channel Islands

London, June 16.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will pay a three-day visit to the Channel Islands on board the battleship Anson this month.

They will sail on June 21 from Southampton to Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney.

Afghanistan Protests To Pakistan

Bombing Of Village

New Delhi, June 16.—Afghanistan has sent an urgent note to the government of Pakistan protesting against the bombing of an Afghan village by a Pakistan Air Force bomber, the Afghan Ambassador here said today.

The note said: "Afghanistan is fully prepared to invite neutral foreign observers to visit the village where Pakistan bombs killed 15 and wounded 20 people on June 12."

The Afghan Ambassador, Sardar Abdullah Khan, said at a press conference that no reply had yet been received to the note.

He said the Pakistan bomber dropped five bombs into a crowd of tribesmen at the village of Mochhalai, several miles inside the Afghan-Pakistan border.—United Press.

ACTION DEMANDED

Kabul, June 16.—Acts such as the alleged bombing of Afghan territory last Sunday by Pakistan planes would make Afghans firmer and more stubborn in their resolve to "rescue their oppressed brethren from Pakistan's yoke," the Kabul newspaper Anis stated today.

The War Minister gave Parliament a detailed report of the incident and assured the House that preparations had been made to deal with any emergency.

Prominent Kandahar residents protested outside Kandahar Parliament House against "Pakistan's aggression" and demanded immediate action.—Reuter.

Russians Stop Berlin Traffic

Berlin, June 16.—The Soviet authorities stopped Allied automobile traffic out of Berlin to the West for a tense four hours tonight. This action which came without warning led Allied officials to fear that a land blockade might have been imposed again, but a Russian officer later said, "It was all a mistake."

Russian officers stopped Allied drivers and demanded Russian passes when they reached a check point two miles outside the city.

Colonel J. T. Duke, American commander of the Berlin military post who announced the new Russian restriction, said that cars were still being passed through Helmsdorf at the other end of the highway but did not know if they would be held back when they reached Berlin.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who is in Paris for the Council of Foreign Ministers conference, was immediately informed.

Col. Duke said he was unable to determine immediately whether the halting of Allied vehicles meant a new Soviet policy or whether it was a mistake. Only Allied vehicles were being interfered with. German cars with normal travel documentation were being passed.—United Press.

Communists Lose

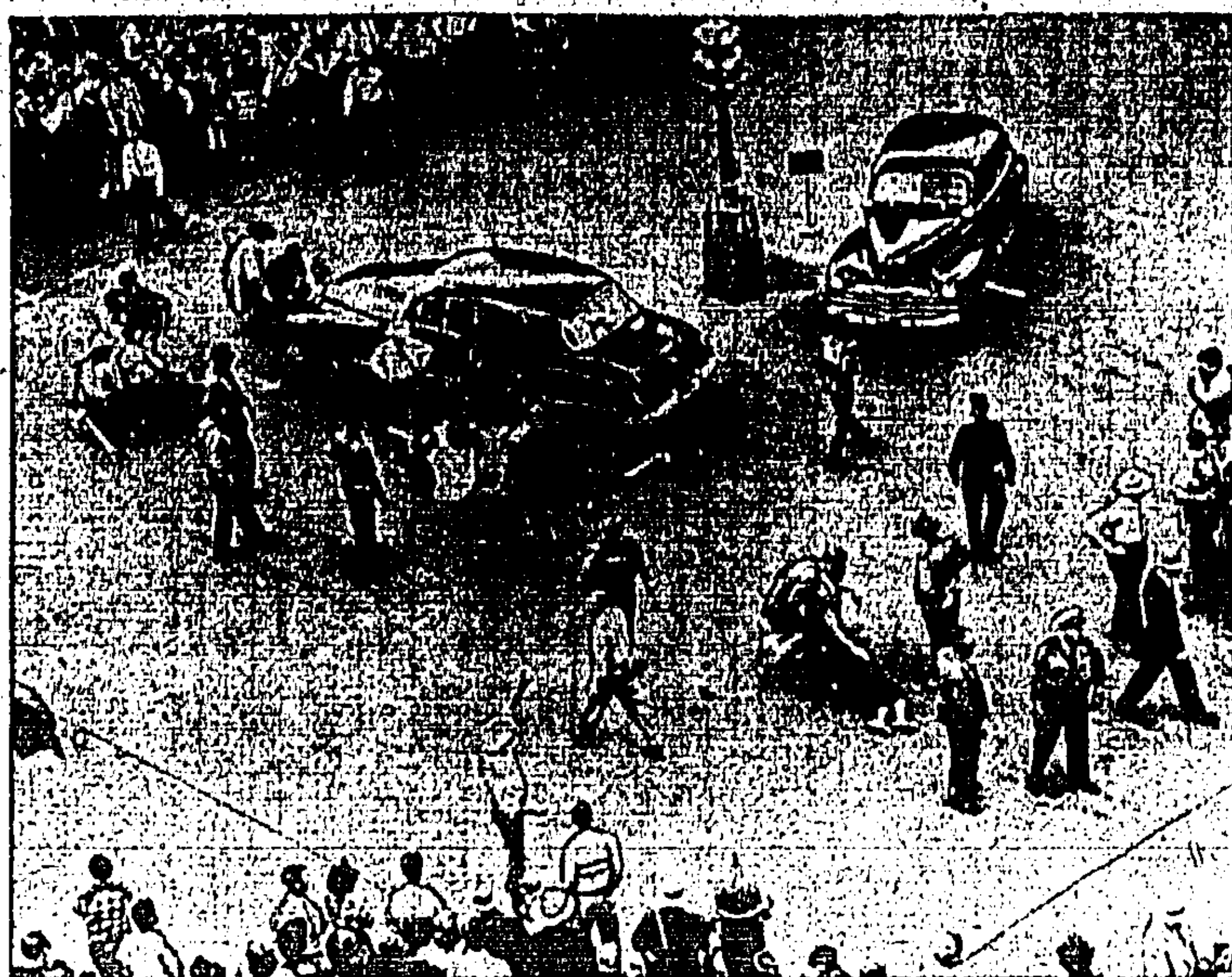
Amsterdam, June 16.—Unofficial returns from 23 cities indicated today that the Communist Party suffered heavy reverses in Holland's first round of municipal elections on Wednesday.

Returns from those cities, including Arnhem and the Communist strongholds of Groningen and Eindhoven, showed that the Communist strength on City Councils has been reduced by almost 50 percent.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"But, Dad, I don't see how you've managed to make out all these years without at least an adding machine!"



The start of a parade, in Colorado Springs, Colo., highlighting the convention of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce was struck by tragedy when the automobile in the left centre ran out of control across a street intersection just as the procession was beginning. One woman was injured fatally and four other persons were injured as the machine ploughed into a crowd of spectators.—AP Picture.

YUNNAN'S PROTEST TO CANTON

Outside Troops Not Wanted

Kunming, June 16.—An emergency meeting of Senators in the Chinese Province of Yunnan, on the Burma border, opposed the Chinese Government's decision to send a division of Nationalist troops to put down lawlessness in the province, the Hong Kong Chinese daily newspaper "New China" reported today.

The newspaper, quoting a report from Kunming, where the meeting was held last week, said that the Council of Senators unanimously agreed to send "urgent telegrams to the Chinese President, to the Minister of Defence, and to the Commander in Chief, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek," asking them not to send the Chinese 330th Division from Kweichow Province into Yunnan, as non-Yunnanese troops would not be welcomed by the Yunnan people.

The Council, which expressed the view that it was best to leave the trouble there to be dealt with by local troops, also decided on measures to "relieve the suffering of the people of Yunnan."

The strategic Burma Road town of Paoshan was last week reported to be in the hands of Chinese irregular troops.—Reuter.

Beaughters "Retiring"

London, June 16.—One of the Royal Air Force "workhorses" the Beaughters—is retiring from active service.

The Air Ministry announced today that the two-engined plane would be withdrawn from operational use after a period of nearly nine years. Those which remain will be flown for training purposes only.

A Beaughters figured in a piece of RAF daring in June, 1942, when it flew low over Paris and dropped a French tricolour at the Arc de Triomphe.—Associated Press.

French Strikers To Lose Pay

Paris, June 16.—The French Cabinet decided today to take disciplinary action against more than 500,000 Government employees who took part in Wednesday's 24-hour token strike for more pay.

For most of the strikers the decision will mean a loss of their pay for one day. But a number of assistant department heads and other high-ranking civil servants face suspension or dismissal.

All civil servants "were back at their jobs today. The token strike, crippled but did not halt the nation's administrative life.—United Press.

Bombay, June 16.—Police today raided 12 buildings belonging to Communist Party and student organizations and seized 10,000 books and pamphlets.—Associated Press.

"Great Strides" In Welfare Of Jap Workers

Geneva, June 16.—Efforts to improve the lot of Japanese workers have brought "magnificent accomplishments," the International Labour Conference was told today.

The speaker, Mr. Chester W. Hepler, head of the Labour Division of the United States Military government in Japan, presented the first detailed report on labour conditions in Japan since the war.

Great strides had been made, he said, in setting up Japanese trade unions and in freeing women and children from "involuntary servitude." The co-operation system was "doomed to an early end."

"The workers of Japan now have a favourable body of laws and the administrative machinery to make these laws effective," Mr. Hepler said.

However, it should be noted that there are forces and influences, both within and outside Japan, which, for their own selfish purposes, would hamper and obstruct the continued development of a sound labour programme by weakening the standards and taking away labour's post-war gains.

"As long as the occupation continues, Gen. MacArthur's broadminded and liberal labour policies will be maintained, but we cannot be so rash as to predict that the course Japan may take when her fight to complete self-determination has been restored."

"The most encouraging tendencies in Japan today are found in the numerous democratic and representative organizations which have replaced the old institutions expressive of feudalism, militarism and aggression. Among these new organizations, none in our opinion, is more virile or holds more promise for the future than the Japanese trade union movement."—Associated Press.

Striking Seamen Parade

Southampton, June 16.—Striking seamen of the Canadian freighter Seaboard Trader paraded outside the dock gates with placards today after learning that chain lashings over the ship's holds and deck cargo had been removed, by shore workers.

The placards read: "Seaboard removed the chains from the Seaboard Trader," "Union labour refused the job" and "Victory is near, support the Canadian seamen."

Dockers will be asked to unload the freighter tomorrow morning. A representative of the ship's agents said the lashings had been removed legitimately. The order for the removal of the chains and for the recruitment of labour for the unloading of the vessel had been "given at high level."

The Seaboard Trader has been held up at Southampton since April 29 with 3,000 tons of wheat and 7,000 tons of timber, costing the owners £400 a day. The crew are members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, on strike throughout the world because it alleges Canadian ship-owners have signed an agreement with a rival union.—Reuter.

Germans Are Satisfied

Berlin, June 16.—Most Germans living in the American zone approved of Western policy towards Germany during 1948, according to a public opinion poll survey published by the United States Military Government today. They supported currency reform, the Berlin airlift and the West German Government.—Associated Press.

CHINESE SOLDIER GAOLED

A 28-year-old Chinese soldier, To Wing-cheong, was sent to prison for five years by Mr Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions this morning for possession of five forged \$10 notes of the Chartered Bank, and nine forged \$1 Hongkong Government notes.

He pleaded guilty to possession and uttering.

Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, said that To went into a shop in Prince Edward Road, and tendered a forged \$10 note for a 40-cent packet of cigarettes. He was arrested and at the police station was found to have other forged notes.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr Hooton said that cases of this type were not prevalent. "There are a lot of these notes in circulation and they are poor forgeries," he added. "This is a serious offence and I must pass a severe sentence," remarked Mr Justice Williams. The forged notes were ordered to be destroyed.

Banished Gaoled

That the Government allowed banished to return—"just for a week"—was the novel plea put up by Chan Sing, alias Chan Fat, alias Chan Yau, alias Wong Yau, when he pleaded guilty before Mr Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions this morning to a breach of a life deportation order.

He was given 3½ years' hard labour, and told by his Lordship that there was no Government order.

Accused said he only came back to collect clothing. He had a mother aged 70 and was 60 himself.

Another life banished, Cheung Yan-sun, was sent to prison for 2½ years. He pleaded that he was only here for a week as he had been introduced by a friend to a job on a ship which called at Hongkong.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hong Kong Calling": 6.01 p.m. "Rhythm Rendezvous" (Studio) 6.30. Cantonese by Radio, Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan & Co. Lee Tormented: 7.00. "Music Lovers' Request" Presented by Yvonne Charter (Studio): 8.00. World News and News Analysis (London Relay): 8.15. "Famous Men—William Temple" (Studio): 8.30. "Jazzmen's Meeting" by Chamber Huang with Piano accompaniment by Bert. Ollivier (Studio): 9.00. "Victory Solos by Air Force Camp": 9.00. "From the Editor's" (London Relay): 9.10. "Weather Report": 9.11. "Long Road" by Danes to: 9.15. "Gladys" and "His Orchestra" from the Ambassador: 9.20. "Victory Solos by Air Force Camp": 9.30. "The Show must go on" Musical Thriller by Gerald V. (Studio): 9.40. "A short programme of the Music of Henry Purcell": 10.00. "Songs of the North": 10.15. "The Music of the North": 10.30. "The Music of the North": 10.45. "The Music of the North": 11.00. "The Music of the North": 11.15. "The Music of the North": 11.30. "The Music of the North": 11.45. 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"This Dreadfully Dangerous Age"

POCKET CARTOON



"I've got to economise on my telephone bills since the Budget. Fortunately my telephone was a Wren!"

Syria Wants Britain's Friendship

Country In Need Of Material Support

Damascus, June 16.—Syria's new leader, Colonel Husni Zaim, said in an exclusive interview here today that the present situation between Syria and Iraq is "undoubtedly tense." He warned that it might lead to an outbreak of hostilities in the Arab Middle East, and eventually to a world conflict since the major powers could not afford to remain disinterested.

He spoke of the concentration of Iraqi troops on the frontier between the two countries and the necessity of a counter-move by the Syrian troops.

Colonel Zaim said, "My policy is one of friendship towards all those willing to be Syria's friends. I hope particularly that Britain will pursue a wise course regarding Syria."

Britain's policy of backing the Hashimite (Transjordan) ambitions for the past 20 years has been an obvious failure and will continue to be a failure. We want to be friendly with Britain, South Africa, and with France, but so far the only nation which has given proof of its friendship has been France, which supplied us with light arms when these were urgently needed."

WANT ARMS

Colonel Zaim said that Syria still required material support.

"We want arms and will welcome aid in the shape of missions, both military and technical," he said.

Of the present impasse in relations between Syria and Iraq, Colonel Zaim, emphasising his points by thumping his hand on his glass-topped desk, said that "I do not know on whose order Nuri es Said (Iraqi Premier) is concentrating troops on the north-east Syrian-Iraqi frontier. It may be that of his, mine, or who include the Jews."

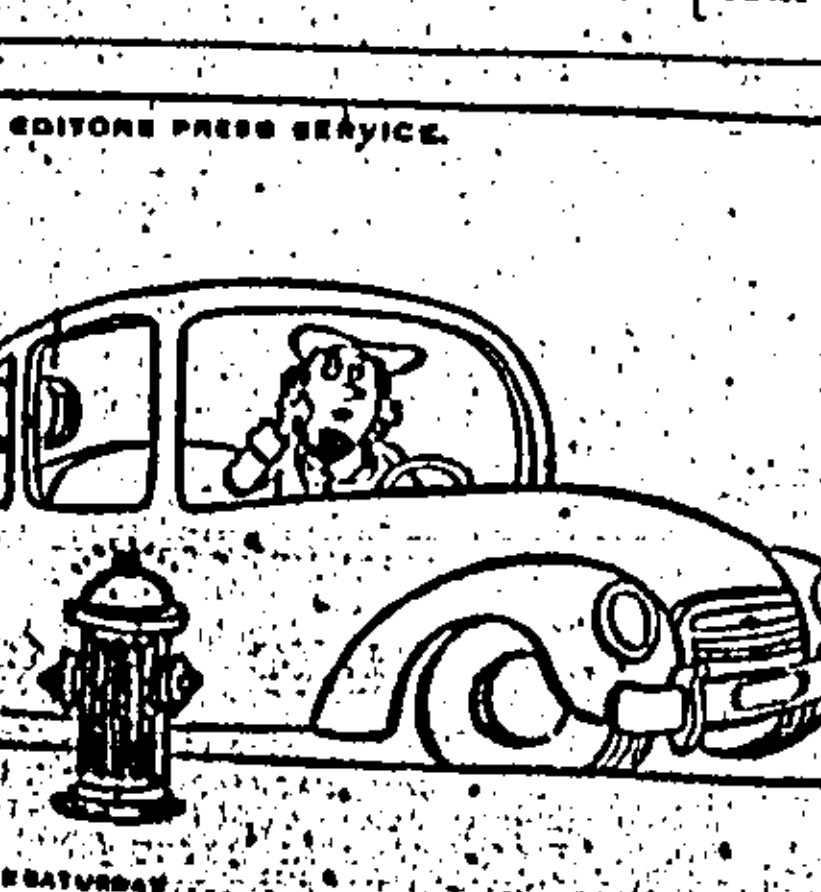
Colonel Zaim added that he had ordered a disposition of Syrian forces "to offset the Iraqi move and the Syrian Army is fully prepared to defend the country's independence."

"The situation is undoubtedly tense," he added.

He said that "so far as the Syrian position is concerned, I have received assurances of moral and material support from Egypt and Saudi Arabia in the event of there being a clash with Iraq."

"In the present difficult situation confronting Syria, British policy may hold the key to peace or hostility," he said.

Colonel Husni Zaim concluded by quoting an adapted version of an Arabic proverb in these words, "The Syrian caravan is on the move"—Reuter.



CHALLENGE TO WESTERN CIVILISATION

London, June 16.—Warning that the challenge which now faces Western civilisation was one raising the question of the very survival of that civilisation, Mr Thomas K. Finletter, Marshall Plan chief in Britain, declared here tonight that no nation in the world could handle that challenge alone.

Mr Finletter was speaking, at the Anglo-American Pilgrims Society dinner in his honour at London's luxury Savoy Hotel, on what he described as "this dreadfully dangerous age."

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was one of Mr Finletter's most attentive listeners as he outlined the developments of the Marshall Plan and what it meant to Europe.

The greatest wisdom and character of the West, and in particular of Britain and the United States, Mr Finletter said, was needed to surmount the challenge to Western civilisation, and to gain the new strength which would come from surmounting it.

No nation of the West could handle this challenge alone, and all the forces of the West—political, military and economic—must be combined in one grand policy not only to save that civilisation but to make the whole world a decent and safe place to live in.

MUST UNITE

"The Marshall Plan is the West's immediate and most important contribution to the economic side of this grand policy," he said.

The first realisable move of the grand policy must be a large measure of unification of the West in the political, military and economic fields.

"If we all remain separate, we will be picked off one by one and rather soon at that," Mr Finletter said. "The basis of political and military union must be economic well-being. Full advantage must be taken of opportunities for mutually beneficial exchanges of goods and services between countries with different resources and skills."

"Our international dealings must be of such a nature as to eliminate frictions, and to create a natural cohesion between the British Commonwealth, the United States and the other leading countries of the West," Mr Finletter continued.

It was of the utmost importance that the Marshall Plan succeeded in its purpose of pulling down the barriers that separate areas at the earliest possible moment.

FIRST YEAR SUCCESS

"We may say with confidence that the first year of the Marshall Plan is a success," he added.

After saying that the statistics for 1948 were encouraging, Mr Finletter declared, "The real achievement of the Marshall Plan in its first year is that there is a new spirit in Europe, the Sterling Area, Canada and the United States."

The return to normal competition and normal re-adjustment of trade channels did not mean trouble, but might well mean the opposite—an increase in the overall volume of trade.

"It is the policy of Congress and it is our common purpose to solve this short period of a little more than four years from the beginning of the Marshall Plan," he said.

Useless and irritating barriers to the free movement of goods, vehicles, currency and persons should be done away with immediately.

"The Marshall Plan, working in concert with the Atlantic Pact and the military programme of the major countries on both sides of the Atlantic," he

added, "is creating a solid Atlantic community, which we must believe will work out the survival of society in this dreadfully dangerous age."

PROBLEMS GREATER

Sir Stafford Cripps said that Britain's problems did not seem to be growing less.

"Indeed, they are becoming temporarily greater as the gap tends to widen again due to changing economic conditions as we emerge from the period of acute world shortages into a less inflationary situation," he added.

Sir Stafford said that the administration of Marshall Aid was just as important for its success as the programme itself, and he paid a tribute to American for the "understanding way" in which this had been carried out.

Britain had been helped and encouraged in its own efforts by Mr Paul Hoffman, the Marshall Plan Administrator. Mr Averell Harriman, Marshall Plan Roving Ambassador, and by Mr Finletter, he said.

Mr John W. Davis, President of the Pilgrims of the United States, said in a message to the Pilgrims that the American Pilgrims "deeply appreciated the welcome given to Mr Finletter, their fellow member."

Mr Paul Hoffman also sent a message, in which he said, "Credit for Great Britain's recovery accomplishments must go to the British people and their Government."

"In the developing sense of goodwill and unity between the peoples of Britain and the United States and other free peoples of the world, their greatest hope for a more peaceful and prosperous world,"—Reuter.

Bao Dai Goes To Dalat

Saigon, June 16.—Bao Dai, head of the Vietnamese State, left here today for his Dalat residence where he will continue his Government-making consultations.

Although no precise information was available here today regarding his immediate plans, the prevailing impression was that there would be a "surprise" possibly in his choice of the Premier or Cabinet members.

Some generally well-informed authorities thought that the surprise would be the selection of a committee of public welfare under his leadership instead of a formally constituted Government.

French political circles today seemed favourable to government by a public welfare committee. They considered that this would be likely to rally diverse nationalist groups.

It was generally agreed that broad agreement among the main nationalist parties was a primary necessity for Bao Dai's success as State leader.—Reuter.

Truman's Victory

Washington, June 16.—President Truman today scored a major victory in the Congress when the Senate and House approved a compromise bill giving him the power to reorganise the executive branch of the Government.—United Press.

Mere Man Wins Home Economics Degree



Herbert J. Bullard, former Navy bugle master, is the first man to major in home economics at Pepperdine college, and now that he has won his degree he is even going to teach this traditionally feminine subject in the Los Angeles school system. Here he gives his daughter, Suzanne, 16 months old, a sample of his culinary skill as his wife, Grace, and daughter Marilyn, 3, watch.—AP Picture.

3-Point Programme To Aid Economically Backward Nations

Lake Success, June 16.—The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie advanced a three-point programme on Thursday night for increasing the flow of foreign investments into economically backward nations. The main provisions are:

1. Tax relief—The elimination of discriminatory taxation and possibly granting of preferential treatment.
2. Fair treatment of foreign investors.
3. Guarantees that investors could transfer earnings outside the country if, and when, they desire.

Mr Lie's proposals were worked out in consultation with several specialised agencies of the UN, including the International Monetary Fund and the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The report grew out of President Truman's "bold new programme" outlined in his inaugural address last January. Another report was submitted by Mr Lie recently on the question of providing technical assistance to backward countries.

In an annex to Mr Lie's report, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) estimated that the underdeveloped countries of the world would need at least \$4,000,000,000 a year in international funds for the next four years to carry out their \$17 billion development plans.

MUST REMOVE OBSTACLES

Mr Lie himself did not mention any specific sum. He indicated, however, that measures must be taken both by the capital importing and capital exporting countries to remove obstacles standing in the way of international investment.

Mr Lie pointed out that all the UN bodies concerned agreed that the underdeveloped countries should finance at least a substantial—and in normal cases the major—part of their economic developments needs from domestic sources.

He recommended that the backward countries could help themselves by a domestic programme providing incentives for private savings, guidance of savings into useful developments, and the use of import duties both to finance development and to give preference to the import of capital goods.

Local recommendations, together with the reports of the specialised agencies, will go before the Economic and Social Council at its Summer session in Geneva next month.

The "most favoured nation" principle was first established under the Geneva agreement. It ensures that all member states of the agreement would grant tariff concessions to a second member only if the same concessions were automatically granted to all other members. If the principle were applied to Japan, any tariff concessions agreed among the member states would automatically benefit Japanese exports.

SPECIAL TREATY

The United States sponsored a special treaty last year under which the "most favoured nation" principle was applied to Western Germany by some, though not all, members of the Geneva agreement.

A U.S. spokesman told a newsman that the United States continued to regard the application of "most favoured nation" treatment to Japan as desirable but had withdrawn the proposal from the present session because of the "pressure of business."

The spokesman referred to "the present financial stability" of Japan and declared: "As long as the occupation of Japan continues, there will be

no repetition of the prewar unfair business practice.

"The Japanese economy depends on foreign trade, and if Japanese trade continues to be discriminated against, the result will be economic confusion and chaos."

"In accordance with the United States policy in favour of non-discrimination in world trade, we shall continue to advocate a most favoured nation agreement for Japan on similar lines as that drawn up last year for Western Germany"—Associated Press.

Jet Planes For RAAF Soon

FIFTY VAMPIRES ORDERED

Sydney, June 16.—The first Australian-built jet planes will fly with the Royal Australian Air Force shortly, the Air Minister, Mr A. S. Drakeford, announced here.

The RAAF ordered 50 jet Vampire aircraft of the latest design and among the fastest jets in the world.

Air Force pilots have trained for three months on the Vampire in preparation for the Vampires. Powered with Rolls-Royce Nene engines, the fighters will leave the production line at a De Havilland factory in Sydney at the rate of one a month. The Australian jets can be fitted with long range tanks, bomb and rocket racks.

ALTITUDE RECORD

In March last year a Vampire set a world altitude record of 50,402 feet, and a Sea Vampire was the first jet aircraft to take off and land on an aircraft carrier.

A naval spokesman said that the Australian light aircraft carrier, HMAS Sydney, might possibly be equipped with jet Sea Vampires produced in Australia.

Experts regard the Australian-built jets as a marked advance in aviation industrial technique for this country. Australia did not begin large-scale manufacturing of planes until World War II, when it produced among other types of planes, Mustangs, Mosquitos and Libellules.—United Press.

NO CRISIS IN U.S.

Washington, June 16.—President Truman said today that he does not believe that the country is going through an unemployment or economic crisis. He said the administration view point on unemployment would be expressed in its mid-year economic report.—United Press.

Arabs And Jews Fail To Agree

Washington, June 16.—Mr Mark Etheridge, retiring American representative on the Palestine Conciliation Commission, reported to President Truman today that the Jewish-Arab peace talks are at a deadlock.

Despite this impasse, he said, the three nation Commission will present a plan to the UN Assembly session in September for the internationalising of Jerusalem.

Mr Etheridge also told newspapermen after his 15-minute meeting with Mr Truman that he will submit his formal resignation during the day and return to his post as publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal.

He said that Israeli and Arab representatives must adopt entirely new approaches if they are to succeed in writing peace treaties formally ending the Middle East conflict.

Mr Etheridge added, "I am not certain that they will find a new approach."

PARALLEL TRACKS

Mr Etheridge has been in Lausanne for the past five months as American delegate on the Commission which was set up by the UN to supervise a peace settlement. Other countries on the Commission are France and Turkey.

Discussing the situation with reporters, Mr Etheridge said that the Jews and Arabs have been running down parallel railway tracks, sometimes checking up and going forward, but never meeting.

The U.S. State Department, meanwhile, denied that it is seeking a Palestine settlement which would particularly favour either the Arabs or the Jews.

The State Department press officer, Mr Lincoln White, said: "There has never been any intention on the part of this government working through the UN Conciliation Commission to do anything other than exercise its good offices in attempting to reach a just settlement."

Mr White made the statement after being questioned about remarks attributed to the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett in Parliament in Tel-Aviv on Wednesday.—Associated Press.

NO PERMISSION TO LAND

Canberra, June 16.—The Australian Premier, Mr Joseph Chifley, told the House of Representatives today that investigations will be conducted to ascertain if the air regulations were broken by an Air Ceylon Skymaster which attempted to land—passengers—in Australia without permission.

The passengers were returned to Singapore and were not allowed to proceed to Australia by the Air Ceylon service because a regular air service is available for entry into Australia.—United Press.

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